

# Lung and Bronchus

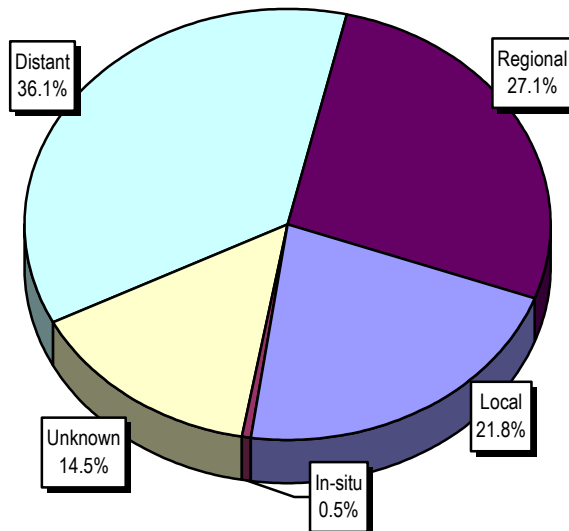
## Incidence and Mortality Summary

	Male	Female	Total
Age-adjusted incidence rate per 100,000	91.1	41.9	62.2
Total # of new cases	240	159	399
# of new invasive cases	208	131	339
# of new in-situ cases	2	0	2
# of deaths	181	131	312

## Total Cases and Deaths by Ward

Ward	Total Cases	Deaths
Ward 1	50	41
Ward 2	32	28
Ward 3	34	33
Ward 4	73	54
Ward 5	64	44
Ward 6	48	47
Ward 7	53	40
Ward 8	31	25
Unknown	14	-

Stage at Diagnosis



## Risk and Associated Factors

<b>Age</b>	Lung cancer age-specific incidence rates increase with age through the eighth decade of life.
<b>Gender</b>	The incidence rate is currently higher in males than in females, but the gap is narrowing due to increased smoking rates in women.
<b>Race &amp; SES*</b>	Generally, incidence is higher among African Americans than other ethnic groups.
<b>Diet</b>	Diets high in fresh fruits and vegetables have been associated with significant risk reduction. There is laboratory evidence of a protective effect from vitamins A, C, E, and selenium.
<b>Occupation</b>	Occupational or environmental exposure to asbestos, radon, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and other substances increase the risk.
<b>Other</b>	Cigarette smoking, including exposure to second-hand smoke, is the most important risk factor accounting for over 85% of lung cancer deaths

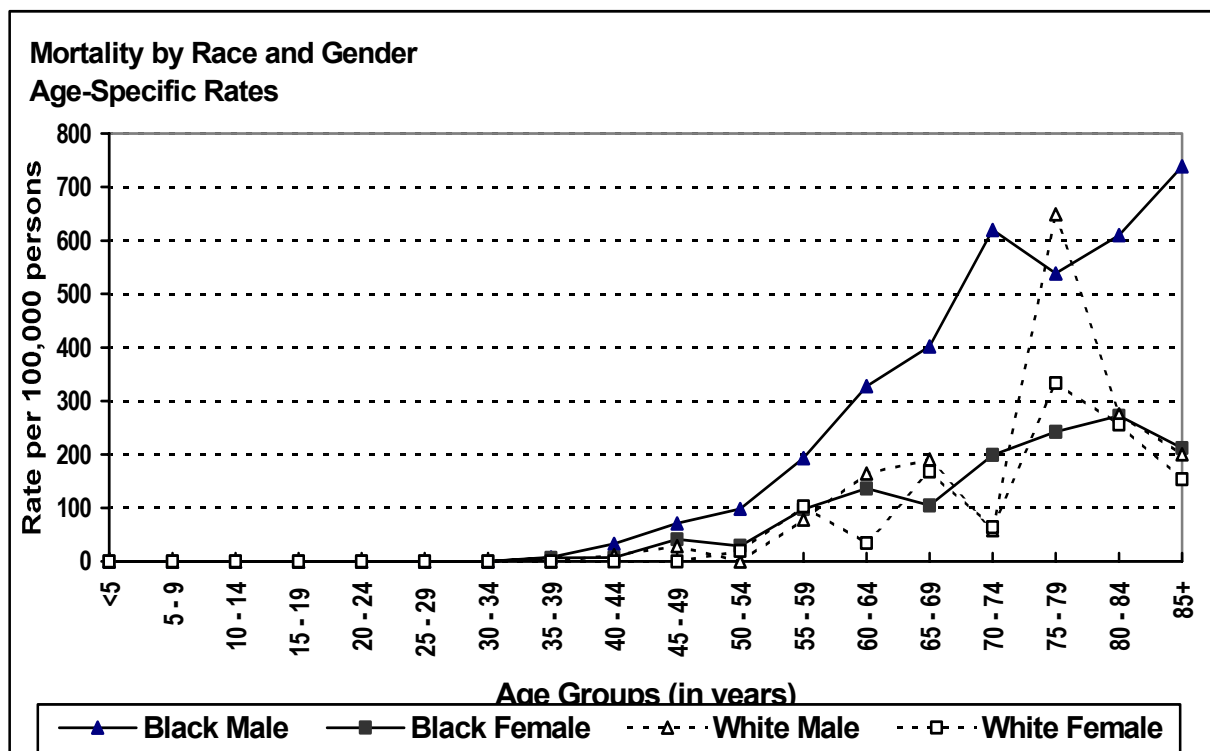
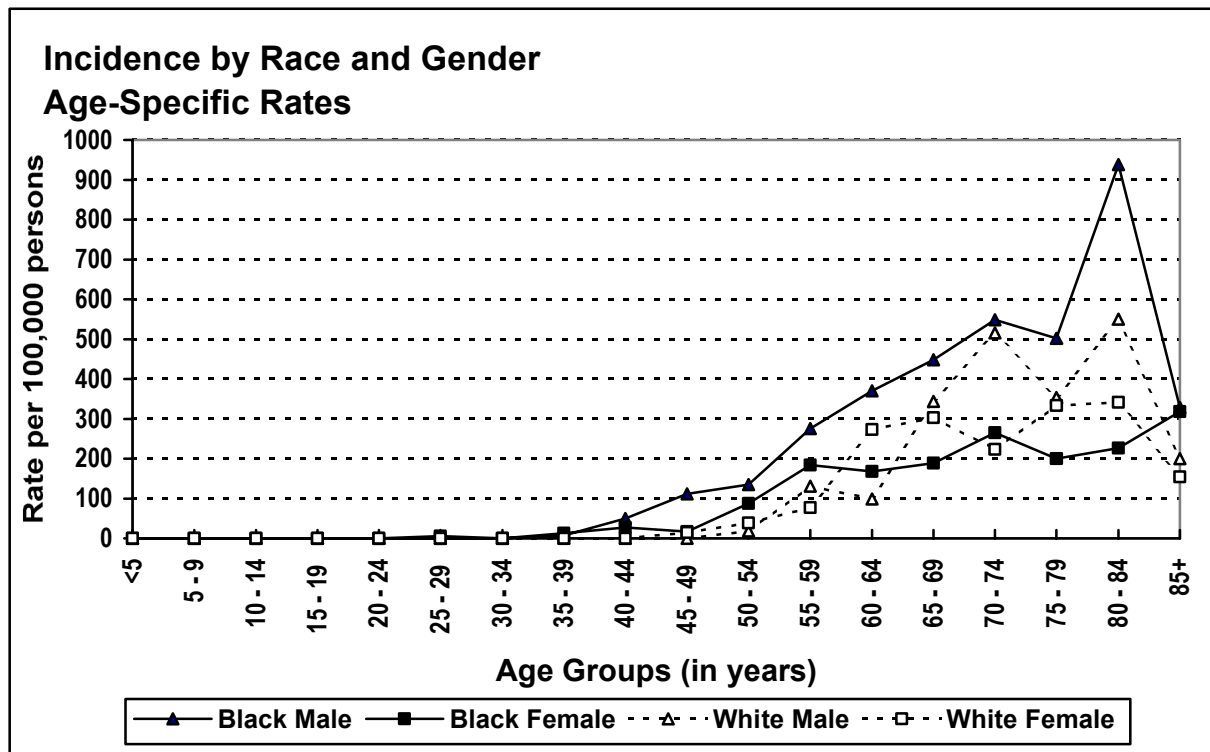
## Special Notes

95% confidence interval on the age-adjusted total incidence rate:	62.2	(55.9 - 68.4)
Mean age-adjusted incidence rate across wards:		60.3
Median age-adjusted incidence rate of wards:		62.0
Range of age-adjusted incidence rates for wards:	46.2	(36.7 Ward 3 < 82.9 Ward 4)

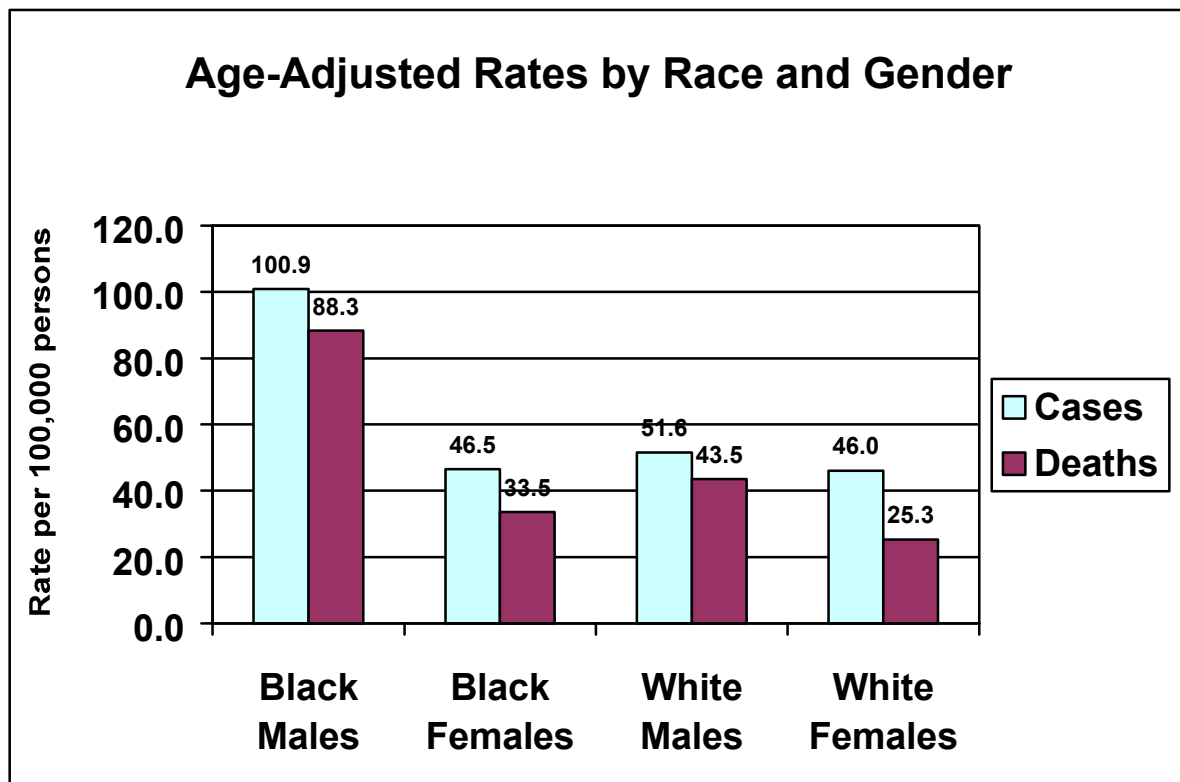
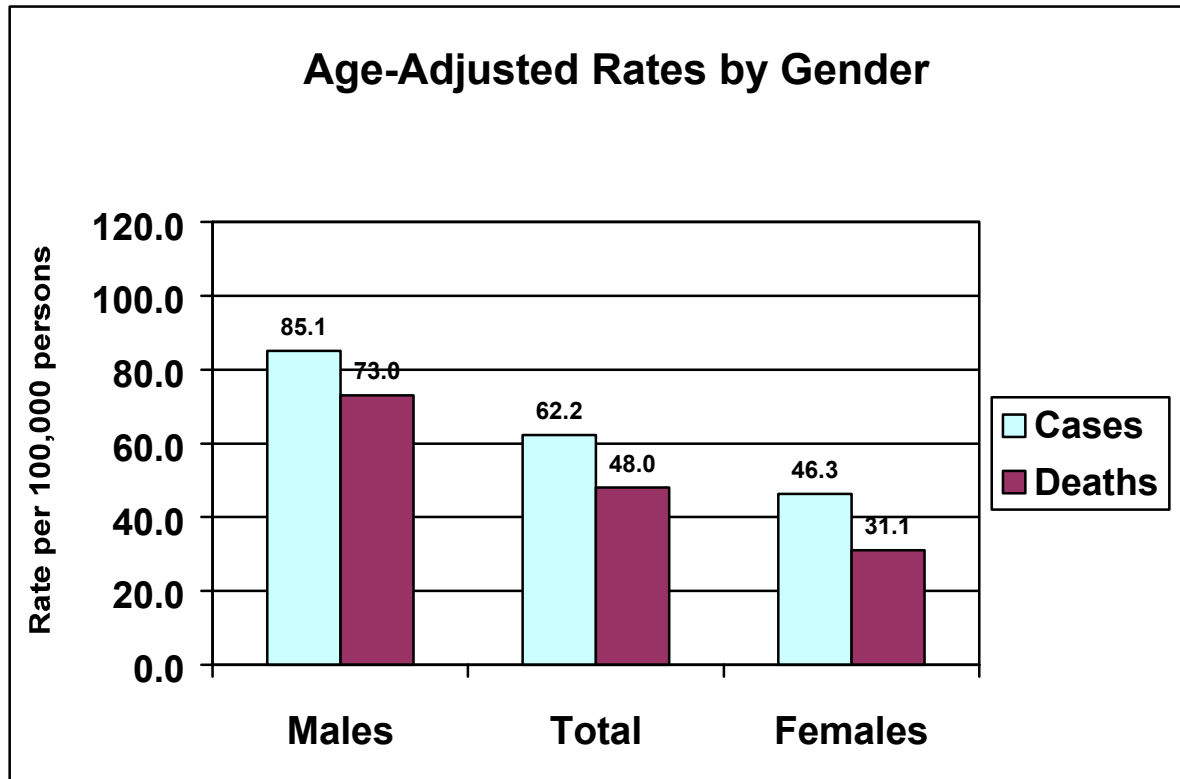
*No cases of lung cancer were diagnosed in persons less than 35 years of age. There was a gradual increase in age-specific rate, peaking in the age group 70-74 overalls. Age-adjusted and age-specific incidence rates for males were uniformly much higher than for females. Males overall had a mortality rate twice that of females. Black males experienced the highest age-adjusted incidence and mortality from this cause than other ethnic groups.*

\*Socio-economic Status

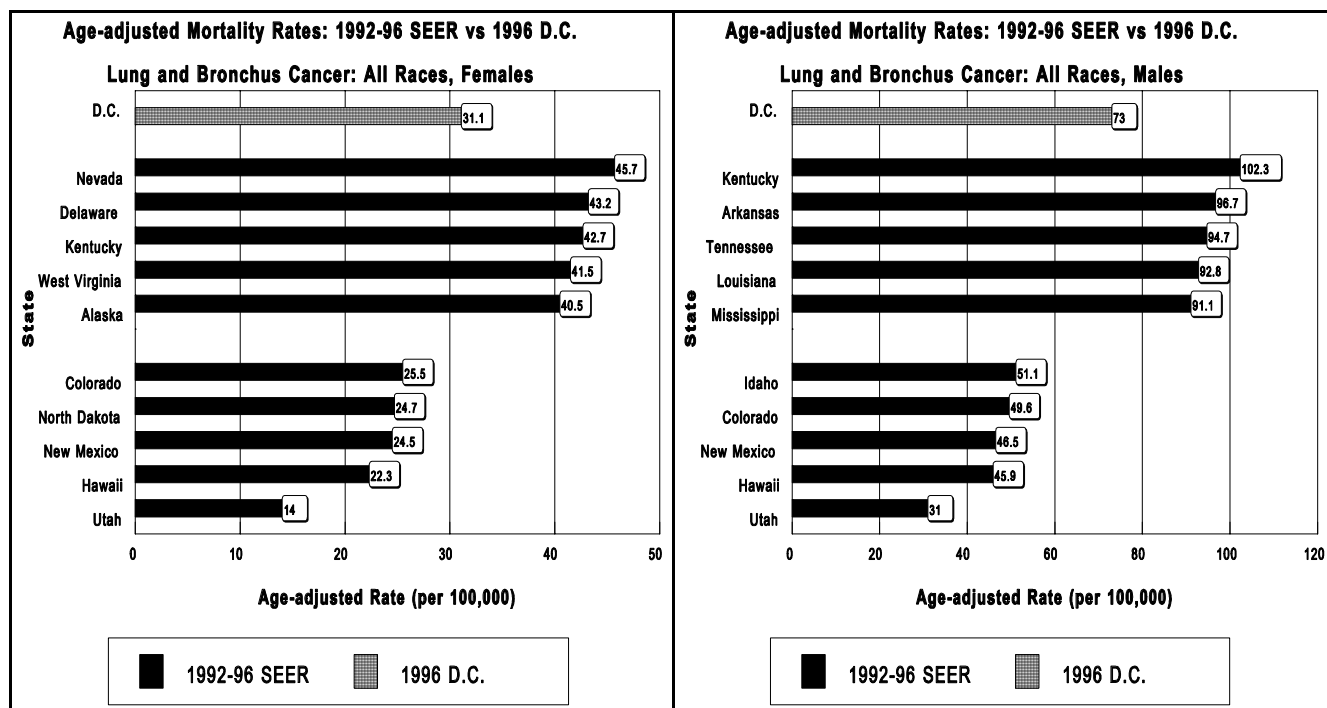
**Fig. 54: Age-Specific Incidence and Mortality Rates by Race and Gender  
Lung and Bronchus Cancer**



**Fig. 55: 1996 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates for the District of Columbia – Lung and Bronchus Cancer**



**Figure 56: Comparison of the 1996 D.C. Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates With the Highest 5 and Lowest 5 SEER (1992-96) Mortality and NAACCR (1991-95) ‡ Cancer Incidence Rates**



‡ Data on D.C. between 1991-1995 were not available to NAACCR for publication in April 1999.

